

HISTORY OF GREAT STATUE RAISED TO HONOR SHERMAN

Preparatory Steps Taken in 1891 to Erect in the Nation's Capital an Enduring Memorial to the Famous Soldier.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE CARRIES OUT PROJECT

Organization Raises \$16,000 and Congress Contributes \$20,000—The Contract Awarded in 1896—Twenty-Six Models Submitted.

Shortly after General Sherman's death in 1881 when the nation was still in mourning—preparatory steps were taken to erect in the National Capital an enduring memorial to the hero of Atlanta, made famous by reason of his triumphal march to the sea.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee—his old command—undertook the carrying out of this project. Through their efforts, the sum of \$16,000 was raised by private subscription, and Congress augmented this with appropriations amounting to \$20,000, making a total of \$36,000.

In 1895 a committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee invited the principal sculptors of the United States to submit designs. Authority to supervise the erection and construction was vested in a committee, consisting of the Secretary of War, Major General Miles, commander of the army, and a special committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, composed of Gen. G. M. Dodge, of New York; Col. J. F. Howe, of St. Louis; ex-Secretary Noble, of St. Louis; Col. D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, Iowa; Col. Augustus Jacobson, of Chicago, and Col. Cornelius Cadie, of Cincinnati.

Twenty-six models were submitted and in January, 1896, the committee met to examine and decide which one in their opinion was entitled to the award.

On May 27, 1896, the design of Carl Rohl-Smith, a Danish-American sculptor, was selected, and on November 18, 1896, the contract was awarded him.

The site on which the monument has been erected is one of the finest in Washington, an ideal spot, directly south of the Treasury. At the time of its selection Mr. Rohl-Smith in speaking of the location, said:

"The gentle sloping ground south of the Treasury building, with its noble Greek architecture, makes one of the finest sites in the city for a colossal monument, and I think the classic style of my design the most expressive form of representing General Sherman in sculpture, and at the same time it will bring the monument into artistic harmony and relationship with its surroundings."

Cost of the Statue.

According to the original plan, the work was to cost about \$40,000, of which sum about \$11,000 was subscribed by the Army of the Tennessee, and about \$29,000 by Congress. In order to facilitate the work a studio was erected on the park square south of the Treasury building.

The sculptor at once went to work building wax models for castings. He had finished the four heroic figures of the soldiers on the base of the terrace, the four bas-reliefs, gathered considerable material for the portrait medallions, and had built the skeleton body for the horse, when on August 20, 1900, he died suddenly.

More Money Needed.

In the meantime it was found that the allowance of \$40,000 was entirely inadequate. The pedestal, which had been built on a foundation twenty feet deep, had to be re-erected by a deeper construction of nearly twenty feet. Other considerations added to the cost, so Congress continued to appropriate additional sums, amounting in all to \$80,000, which, together with the increased contributions from the Army of the Tennessee, brought the amount up to \$86,000—about \$5,000 of which was used for preliminary expenses, awards to competing artists, etc.—leaving the handsomely sum of \$81,000, which represents the present cost of the monument.

The ground covered by the monument is about 57 feet one way by 50 feet the other. The pedestal which carries the equestrian statue is of New Hampshire granite, and on the east and west sides are two allegorical groups, "War" and "Victorious Peace." The extreme height of the monument is 50 feet, the statue proper being 17 feet 6 inches.

In Mrs. Rohl-Smith's Hands.

On Mr. Rohl-Smith's death the contract for completing the group was renewed by Gen. Russell A. Alger, who was then Secretary of War, in favor of Mrs. Sara Rohl-Smith, the sculptor's widow, who then undertook to continue the work by employing other sculptors. With the exception of Henry H. Kitson, of Boston, no American sculptor would accept the commission, their position being that they could not properly enter into the spirit of Rohl-Smith's design. About this time there was a serious controversy over the completion of the statue. Mrs. Rohl-Smith, true to the artistic ideals of her husband, declined to have any radical departure made from the conception of the statue unfolded by the sculptor.

Mrs. Rohl-Smith consequently engaged Mr. Kitson to execute the four bas-reliefs representing scenes from the military experiences of Sherman at Look-out Mountain and elsewhere. She then went to Mr. Rohl-Smith's home in Denmark to find workmen willing to execute her husband's designs for horse, rider, and allegorical groups.

Completed by a Friend.

A life-long friend of Rohl-Smith, Stephen Stedie, and a Danish artist, Lauritz Jensen, were chosen, the former to model the two groups of "War" and "Peace," and the latter to complete the model of Sherman and his mount.

Mr. Stedie is a Norwegian by birth, but a resident of Copenhagen, and has become fairly well known in the art world of Middle Europe. He asked permission to do his share of the work in Copenhagen. This was granted, the

DESIGNER AND SCULPTOR OF THE SHERMAN STATUE



CARL ROHL-SMITH.

Carl Rohl-Smith, designer and sculptor of the Sherman statue, was born at Roskilde, Denmark, April 3, 1848. At an early age he showed that he possessed decided artistic talent, his efforts being directed to the making of small figures, heads, etc., out of mud or clay. His mother, seeing the bent of his inclination, did all she could to encourage it, and when a youth placed him under the tutelage of the best Danish sculptors of that day.

After executing many notable works in Europe he came to this country in the early 80's, removing to Chicago, where he became an American citizen, and was living there at the time he submitted the Sherman model.

He was an enthusiastic worker, devoted to his art, a man of delightful personality, distinguished looking, and stood in the front rank of his profession. It is in the West where he achieved the greatest successes; among them might be mentioned the Soldiers and Sailors' monument at Des Moines, Iowa, which has been pronounced by the press and art connoisseurs as faultless. The late George M. Pullman commissioned him to design the famous "Indian Massacre" monument erected by him.

Others of his works are statues for the Woman's Temple, Chicago; "The Frontiersman," erected at Austin, Tex., and many minor monuments and statues.

Upon his receiving the award for the Sherman monument he removed to Washington, and in 1900, while engaged on this—which was destined to be his masterpiece—in the interests of the work, he made a short trip to Denmark, when he was suddenly taken ill, and died at Copenhagen on August 20.

When the work was in progress, Mrs. Rohl-Smith inspected and approved the work, and models were shipped to the United States last summer. Meanwhile, Mr. Jensen and Mr. Kitson worked on other parts of the group.

The Artist's Theme.

The designer of the great bronze horse intended to represent General Sherman's dislike for ostentatious horsemanship and contemplated a mount capable of hard service and good speed, but quiet and subdued. Mr. Jensen has more than realized this. The horse stands a very picture of reserve strength and good blood, his body firm and strong, the head bent forward, his nostrils dilated with excitement, but nevertheless a figure of quietude. The mount is admirably proportioned, and as artists express it, "it hangs well together."

The Sherman manifest in Mr. Jensen's work is a mark of pronounced strength, of great tenacity of opinion and of unyielding purpose, and these qualities are delineated in Mr. Jensen's model, even when viewed from the Executive Mansion.

When riding at the head of the troops and in the close of the war, General Sherman's hand was carried crumpled in his right hand. This has

PICTURE PRESENTED TO KIT CARSON POST

Portrait of Late Comrade William Gibson Furnishes Occasion for Eulogies From Commander-in-Chief Black.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of Kit Carson Post, No. 2, G. A. R., and Grand Army of the Republic men of other posts of Washington and elsewhere was held last night in G. A. R. Hall, on Pennsylvania Avenue northwest. The meeting was open to all visitors.

The feature of the evening was the presentation to Kit Carson Post, No. 2, of a portrait of the late William Gibson, who was for many years a comrade of the post. Comrade L. F. Randolph presented the portrait, Post Commander Holbrook accepted it on behalf of Kit Carson Post, and Gen. S. S. Burdett delivered the eulogy.

The exercises opened with a song by the G. A. R. choir, entitled "The Unseen City." This was followed by prayer. The formal presentation of the portrait then took place.

THIRD BATTERY'S MARCH FROM CHICKAMAUGA

Command Now Making Slow Time Over Virginia Roads, and Expected at Fort Myer on Tuesday.

The Third Battery, Field Artillery, Captain Summerville commanding, en route from Chickamauga Park to Fort Myer, will arrive at the fort on next Tuesday. The command is now somewhere between Harrisonburg and Manassas, Va.

Captain Summerville reports that the 100 men and their horses are in excellent condition, and the men have received some valuable experience on the trip. They have been on the road for more than three months, and have encountered some of the worst storms that artillery ever ran into. Harrisonburg, about 142 miles from Washington, was reached last Sunday, but, owing to the condition of the roads, because of the recent heavy rains, the artillery will not be able to make more than fifteen or eighteen miles a day.

Captain Trout and his troop of cavalry which went to Pennsylvania to participate in a three days' fair returned to Fort Myer Monday after a rough march. On Friday troops F and G, commanded by Captain Kochsperger and Lieutenant Harvey, will leave Fort Myer for a march down through Virginia.

GEN. BOYNTON HEADS ARMY OF CUMBERLAND

Presented to Comrades at Their Annual Campfire.

GREETED WITH APPLAUSE

General Thurston Talks of the Two Armies in the Civil War—Difference in Warfare.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland celebrated its thirty-first annual meeting with a great "campfire" last night at the First Congregational Church. Gen. H. V. Boynton, of Washington, D. C., was presented to the society as its new president, to which office he had been elected early in the afternoon.

This honor came as a great surprise to General Boynton, who had planned to make the address introducing the new president. This duty was performed by Gen. John G. Parkhurst, who spoke of the highest terms of General Boynton. General Boynton, elected to office, was greeted with great applause. He is president of the Board of Education in the District of Columbia, a member of the Chickamauga Park Commission and for many years was corresponding secretary of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Gen. Gates P. Thurston delivered the principal address at the campfire. He took as his subject "The Numbers and Rostrom of the Two Armies in the Civil War."

General Thurston said the enlistment rolls of the Union army had been complete; that they gave an exaggerated idea of soldiers in the Union armies. The aggregate enlistments were so large that they more than doubled the actual fighting force or available strength. The available force was about 1,200,000 or 1,300,000 men, or about 60 to 65 per cent of the enlisted soldiers.

Talks of Confederates. The Confederate forces, said General Thurston, did not number more than half the Union members, but that owing to the railroads, interior lines, and defensive arrangements, they were able to bring equal numbers into action in the great battles of the war. He pointed out the great difference between defensive and offensive warfare.

Short addresses were made by Gen. John M. Schofield, Maj. Gen. John M. Brooke, Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, of the British army; Admiral Schley, Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, the Hon. David B. Henderson, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Hon. James R. Garfield, Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke.

The entire audience, with organ accompaniment by Dr. J. W. Bischoff, sang "America," followed by "Auld Lang Syne." The reception committee was composed as follows: Gen. G. C. Kniffin, chairman; Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Gen. Frank G. Smith, Gen. E. A. Corman, Col. Green Clay Goodie, Major John Tweedale, Major John M. Carson, Capt. L. M. Kelley.

The other officers of the society were filed as follows: Corresponding secretary, Major John Tweedale, of this city; recording secretary, Col. John W. Steele, of Ohio; treasurer, Gen. Frank G. Smith, of Washington; historian, Col. G. C. Kniffin; Gen. J. Alabama; Col. M. D. Wickert; Col. A. W. Phillips; Delaware, Col. James H. Wilson; District of Columbia, Col. J. C. Breckinridge; Georgia, Major George S. Davis; Illinois, Major Matthew H. Peters; Indiana, Col. C. E. Bryant; Iowa, Gen. D. B. Henderson; Kansas, Capt. O. Tannhill; Kentucky, Capt. John Speed; Maine, Gen. Francis Fessenden; Maryland, Col. B. F. Taylor; Massachusetts, Col. Horace N. Fisher; Michigan, Gen. F. H. Duffield; Minnesota, Gen. J. Van Dusen; Missouri, Col. John Conover; Nebraska, Gen. C. F. Manderson; New York, Gen. Anson G. McCook; Ohio, Gen. Thomas J. Wood; Pennsylvania, Capt. R. V. Ellwood; Tennessee, Major W. J. Colburn; Wisconsin, Capt. George I. Robinson.

Bas-Relief Figures.

Below the horse and rider are to be seen the four bas-reliefs, representing: "The Incident in the Battle of Missionary Ridge," "The Battle of Atlanta," "The March Through Georgia," "Sherman in Camp at Night."

The letter suggests his well-known habit of prowling among his men half the night and rising in the morning after having had "less sleep than a bird," as fresh as any of his soldiers.

The eight medallions represent the following commanders: Generals Logan, Ransom, Grierson, Blair, O. O. Howard, Dodge, McPherson and Smith.

On the terrace base are the four heroic bronze standing figures on the corner pedestals, representative of the men who followed Sherman in his campaigns.

GUESTS GREETED BY RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The responsibility of receiving the 2,000 guests in the three grandstands and escorting them to the places reserved for them was intrusted to a reception committee, under chairmanship of Frederick D. Owen. He was assisted by forty members of the District societies of Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution. The members of the committee, the first nine assigned to the President's stand, and sixteen each to the east and west stands, were as follows:

W. F. Van Winkle, John P. Earnest, Dr. Louis J. Johnson, H. P. Holt, John K. Stauffer, William L. Browning, Francis F. Gillen, Robert Preston Shealey, Thomas P. Randolph, John E. Fenwick, secretary; Philip Walker, Robert S. Hume, John B. Thompson, Frank B. Smith, William S. Broughton, Henry W. Samson, Newton L. Collamer, Lee R. Martin, Dr. Joseph B. Wall, Dr. J. Breckinridge Bayne, Henry O. Hall, Dr. J. H. McCormick, Frank A. Birgefield, Edward S. Glavis, Albert Ford Ferguson, Hermann W. Birgefield, William H. Bayly, Wallace D. McLean, William H. Pearce, F. G. Elker, Leon L. L. French, Joseph C. Hardie, John L. Wirt, Harry W. Van Dyke, Dr. Frank L. Bliscoe, Dr. Charles C. Marbury, Wilbur S. Smith, John S. Smith, Alexander G. Bentley, R. B. Tuley, Benjamin R. Rhee, John D. Carmody, Dr. Wallace Wirt.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AROUND THE CAMPFIRE

Inspiring Scene at Metropolitan M. E. Church.

ADDRESSES TO VETERANS

Ex-Senator Thurston Declares Country Was Ennobled by Sacrifices of War. Mrs. Logan's Welcome.

Again the Army of the Potomac bivouacked on the banks of the Potomac river and around its campfire were told many stories of the old days. Comrades—some had not met for years—gathered at the campfire last night in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church. The edifice was crowded with the veterans and many famous Union men were present.

Ex-Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, addressing the veterans, said that they had come together for the unveiling of the statue of one of the greatest generals the world has ever known—General Sherman. Mr. Thurston said that his admiration for the Union army was unbounded. Although the men never were trained for fighting and loved peace, they had torn themselves from all home ties when their country called them.

All American manhood was ennobled and strengthened by the conflict, he said, and the deterioration which usually follows war was not noted in this instance.

One Country and One Flag.

Mr. Thurston pointed out the close union of all parts of the country today, as proved by the Spanish war, which he declared was long enough to make both "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" national airs.

"This talk about the old soldier taking a back seat and not drawing any pension is foolish," said Major Beatty, the second speaker of the evening. "On account of his bravery this country is today the most potential among the nations of the world."

Major Beatty characterized the charge of the First Minnesota at Gettysburg as more heroic than the charge of Balaklava. He also paid an eloquent tribute to the bravery of the Confederate soldiers.

Toward the close of the evening the widow of Gen. "Jack" Logan was called upon by Chairman Croissant. Mrs. Logan welcomed the veterans and said that she was always glad to see evidence of the patriotic spirit which had done so much for the country. "I hope that all Americans will be actuated forever by the same spirit of truth and devotion to duty that you have shown," she said.

Other Speakers.

Others who were introduced to the audience by Chairman J. D. Croissant, and who spoke words of greeting to the Society of the Army of the Potomac, were W. C. Andrews, Auditor of the Treasury Department; Major General Brooke, president of the society; Gen. O. O. Howard; Gen. John C. Black, of Chicago, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Gen. Thomas B. Henderson, of Illinois; Gen. Horatio King, of New York, and Corp. James A. Tanner, judge advocate general of the Grand Army; Major George W. Beard read an original poem, entitled "Sixty-one."

Before the speaking began Mr. Croissant read a letter from Admiral Dewey, declining the invitation sent him by the society to preside at the campfire, and sending to those present his regrets and heroic salutation. At the close of the exercises a bugler from Troop E, Second Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Myer, sounded "tattoo" and "taps." The music and singing were furnished by the Burside Glue Club.

COURTS-MARTIAL LESS THAN IN LAST YEAR

Report of Judge Advocate General Shows Desertion Was Charged in Nearly One-Fourth of Cases.

Judge Advocate General George R. Davis' annual report, which has just been made public, shows there were 5,275 trials by court-martial in the army for the year ended June 30. The number of convictions was 4,823, and 466 of the accused soldiers were acquitted. The total number of courts-martial was thirty-six less than for the previous year.

Desertion was the charge in 1,111 of the courts-martial. Absence without leave was the next offense in point of number, and the report shows 947 soldiers were tried on this charge. Larceny was the charge in 363 cases. Other offenses which were common and the number of soldiers charged with them are as follows: Failure to attend drill, 347; disobeying a non-commissioned officer, 360; disorder, 215; fraudulent enlistment, 124; disobeying superior officer, 245; drunkenness on duty, 297; breach of arrest, 188; drunk and disorderly, 292; neglect of duty, 172. The number of commissioned officers convicted by courts-martial was twenty-seven. Twelve officers were tried and acquitted. Five cadets were convicted by courts-martial. Death sentences were imposed in fourteen cases, mostly on natives of the Philippine Islands, and the sentences were executed in ten instances.

The report concludes with extracts from the reports of judge advocates of the different departments of the army who are unanimous in the opinion that military prisons should again replace guard houses as a place of confinement for general and garrison prisoners.

FOREIGNERS HOLD FEW REGISTERED BONDS

Facts and Figures Contained in Register Lyons' Annual Report.

The proportion of United States registered bonds held by foreigners for the year ended June 30, 1903, has changed but little from the preceding year, according to the annual report of Register Lyons of the Treasury Department. This proportion is small, the aggregate held by foreigners being but \$15,965,750. Of this amount \$3,913,250 is credited to individuals, and the balance to insurance companies. The bonds held by the foreign insurance companies, however, are all on deposit in this country.

The amount of bonds issued in the last fiscal year was \$254,181,790; bonds canceled, \$270,142,440; bonds handled, \$24,324,230. The increase over the preceding year in the value of bonds issued was \$196,844,290, and the increase in the value canceled was \$65,281,170.

It is recommended that the chief of the Register's Office be given an increase of \$50 each. An increase of \$100 a year in the pay of the custodian of the vault in the division of loans is recommended, and a like increase for the chief bookkeeper. Two additional clerks of class 4, in lieu of a like number of class 3, are recommended.

RAILROAD COMPANY WINS.

A verdict in favor of the Metropolitan Railroad Company has been returned in the suit brought against it by Mrs. Emma Harper, to recover \$10,000 as damages accruing on account of the death of her father, Henry E. Ward, ear, November 10, 1900, and died October 5, 1901. The plaintiff failed to prove that the railroad was responsible for the death of her father. J. J. Darlington appeared as counsel for the railroad company.

GROUP OF SUN SPOTS PUZZLES ASTRONOMERS

Naval Observatory Reports an Increase in Area.

MAY HAVE CAUSED STORM

English Scientist Predicts Bad Weather for Several Years to Come.

The great group of sun spots now under observation at the United States Naval Observatory is increasing in area, and a dozen or more spots, of which the group was at first composed, seem to be condensing into two large spots.

George H. Peters, who is in charge of the heliograph at the Naval Observatory, and who has made the photographs of the "spots," says the disturbed area is now 172,000 miles long and 59,000 miles in width.

As reported in last Sunday's Times, this group of sun spots was the largest observed for many years. So far as is known, the Naval Observatory was the first to make the discovery of the spots or to give attention to the important phenomenon.

Important it is to the inhabitants of the earth for, although little is known as to the nature of sun spots and their effect upon the earth, there seems small reason to doubt that such great disturbances on the sun from which the earth derives its heat and energy have much effect upon the conditions here. It is known that the magnetic conditions are affected, and in this particular case there have been brilliant auroras observed at night.

May Have Caused Storms.

It is impossible to say whether the recent terrible storms on the earth are in any way connected with this group of sun spots. Nevertheless, it is true that the storms came directly after the appearance of the sun spots and it is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility that the sun spots played an important part in the earthy disturbances.

Ineed, an English scientist has predicted bad weather here for several years to come on account of the spots. Many theories have been advanced in regard to the effect sun spots have on the weather conditions on the earth. It has been the opinion of scientists that more intense heat prevails upon the earth during the maximum period of sun spots, which occurs once every twelve years.

If such a theory is correct, it appears that the earth is about to undergo another period of bad weather because the last maximum period of sun spots was in 1892, and the appearance of this large group is supposed to indicate the approach of the next maximum period. It has been held that the sun spots are vast rifts in the envelope of gases which surrounds the sun, due to solar storms. Scientists have said that this envelope of gases absorbs much of the heat of the sun, and that consequently when this envelope has been torn, the sun's rays come with more deadly effect upon the earth.

Heat is Strained.

According to this theory the capacity of the gaseous envelope around the sun for absorbing the heat is strained to the breaking point about once every twelve years, and the great number of sun spots is the consequence. If this be true, it is reasonable to suppose that the temperature upon the earth would be cooler just before the capacity of the sun for holding heat is exceeded. Thus, according to this theory the earth may have another cool year before the great number of sun spots occurs. So far the effect of sun spots upon the earth's condition is nearly all mere conjecture, but scientists are giving more and more attention to these phenomena, and data bearing upon this subject are being carefully recorded.

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